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Palestine Fighting Flares Up

23 People Killed

Jerusalem, Jan. 22.—Twenty-three people—eight Jews and 15 Arabs were reported killed today in a new flare-up on the main Jerusalem-Tel-Aviv road, where both Jews and Arabs renewed their attacks on traffic and convoys.

Seven Jewish settlement police were stabbed to death by a band of Arabs when their lorry ran into an Arab road block a few miles outside Tel-Aviv this morning.

The lorry was set on fire and the bodies of the Jews dragged into an orange grove.

Three Arabs were killed during the attack, it was officially stated.

Later, 12 Arabs were killed when Jews ambushed an Arab bus near the spot where the Arabs attacked the Jewish lorry, Jewish sources asserted.

CONVOY AMBUSHED

A Jewish convoy, travelling from Jerusalem to Tel-Aviv, was ambushed outside Jerusalem, and Jewish sources reported that one Jew was killed and a Jewess wounded.

A Pole, described by Jewish sources as an ex-officer of General Anders' Polish forces, was shot dead today while escaping from a taxi in Tel-Aviv.

Jewish sources in the city report that three Poles were stopped by gunmen in the centre of the town and hustled into a taxi. One jumped out and fell under a hail of bullets. The remaining two were driven off.

The intelligence service of Haganah, the Jewish defence force, was quoted by a Jewish Agency spokesman at a press conference in Jerusalem today for the reports that 500 armed Leaguers and 600 Syrians had "infiltrated" across the northern Palestine frontier and have joined the Arab irregular forces.

Mrs Golda Myerson, head of the Jewish Agency's Political Department, left Palestine by air today for the United States on a mission to mobilise American Jewry and to seek all possible aid for Zionist Palestine.—Reuter.

Beef Production Record

Melbourne, Jan. 22.—Queensland produced a record of more than 100,000 tons of beef worth about £5,500,000 during 1947, of which nearly 90,000 tons were exported. Three-fourths of Australia's beef exports this year will come from Queensland, but the full impact of the 1946 drought will cripple exports in the 1950-51 seasons.—United Press.

EDITORIAL

Now Comes Diplomania

NEGOTIATIONS concerning the Shameen and Kowloon City incidents promise to be an instructive lesson in the subtle arts of international diplomacy and Oriental face-saving. The results in Hongkong will be watched with something more than academic interest inasmuch that so far as the Kowloon City issue is concerned, we are directly affected. The British authorities are reported to be keeping the two questions separate, while the Chinese Government is said to be desirous of overall negotiations covering the Shamian riots, the sovereignty of the old Kowloon City, and the eviction of the squatters. The British point of view appeals as being correct, if for no other reason than the wanton attack on British personnel and property in Shamian is a question of fact, whereas the sovereignty of the former walled city is one of legal interpretation. It matters not over what complaint—genuine or imagined—the Chinese mob stoned British citizens and burnt down Consulate and other buildings; it could have been done in boyish fun. The fact remains that violence and incendiarism was carried out and that in consequence Britain is entitled to (a) compensation, (b) a full inquiry into who perpetrated and carried out the affair, and (c) unqualified guarantees that there shall be no repetition either in Shamian or any other part of China where British subjects and

WESTERN EUROPE UNION

Important Statement By Mr Bevin

FOREIGN AFFAIRS REVIEW

Warning To Russia Against "Playing With Fire"

London, Jan. 22.—Talks on a union of Western Europe have already begun. The countries immediately concerned are Britain, France, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg. Announcing this in the House of Commons tonight, Mr Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, urged that the overseas territories of these countries should be brought within this union so that "this tremendous co-operation would stretch through Europe, the Middle East and Africa to the Far East." Italy and "other historic European countries" would have to be associated, he declared.

Before making this important disclosure, Mr Bevin, warning Russia that "it is dangerous in international affairs to play with fire," had said: "Nothing the Government does now will be directed against the Soviet Union or any other country, but we are entitled to organise kindred souls in the West just as they have organised kindred souls in the East."

Mr Bevin, after pointing out that Britain was not now proposing a form of political union with France, although they would work for even closer co-operation, said that British representatives at Brussels, The Hague and Luxembourg were instructed yesterday to propose talks in consultation with their French colleagues. "I hope," he said, "that treaties will be signed with our near neighbours, the Benelux countries, making with France an important nucleus in Western Europe.

We will also have to go outside the circle of our immediate neighbours. We shall have to consider including the new Italy, whose eventual inclusion is no less important than that of the other countries of Western Europe.

"The representatives of Western Europe are working together quickly and effectively. That is a good sign for the future and we shall have to do what we can to foster the spirit of co-operation."

Turning to these organisations in support of the Western Union, Mr Bevin said: "I would emphasise that I am not concerned only with Europe as a geographical conception. Europe has extended its influence throughout the world and we have to look further afield."

"In the first place, we turn our eyes to Africa, where great responsibilities are shared by us with South Africa, France, Belgium and Portugal, and equally to all overseas territories, especially in South East Asia, with which the Dutch are closely concerned.

"The Western organisation of Europe must be economically supported. That involves the closest possible collaboration with the Commonwealth and overseas territories of not only the British but the French, Dutch, Belgian and Portuguese territories overseas."

"These territories are large primary producers and are capable of great development. They have raw materials, food and resources which can be turned to very great mutual advantage, both to the people in the territory itself, to Europe and to the world as a whole."

The Foreign Secretary said there was no need for conflict in this matter with the other two great powers, the United States and Soviet Russia, which have tremendous resources.

"It is essential," he said, "if Western Europe is going to meet its balance of payments and to get a world equilibrium, that these resources should be developed and made available and the exchange carried out between them in a correct and proper manner."

The social and economic development of an overseas territory for which Britain was responsible was being pushed ahead. He hoped that other countries in Western Europe with dependent territories would do the same, in association with Britain, and thereby bring together the resources of manpower, organisation and opportunity for millions of people.

Russia's Expansionist Policy

Mr Bevin, who was opening a two-day debate on foreign affairs, had begun by saying that he realised that decisions taken now would be vital to the future peace of the world.

Speaking of Russian expansion since the war, he said the British Government had looked upon the solution of Poland, reached at Yalta, as a "sensible compromise between conflicting elements," but there was no doubt that it had "reversed a policy on the part of the Soviet Union to use every means in their power to get Communist control in Eastern Europe and, as it now appears, in the West as well."

He went on: "It therefore matters little how we temporise and maybe appease or try to make arrangements."

"It has been quite clear, I think, that the Communist process goes ruthlessly on in each country."

"We have seen the game played out in Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary and, more recently, in Rumania. From information in our possession, other attempts may be made elsewhere."

"This is a dangerous situation. It is a case of power politics."

"The United Nations have been flouted by the Balkan neighbours of Greece. There is a very real danger that they and their Soviet mentors may make a great blunder in this business."

"I would advise, in all solemnity, great care. Provocations like this lead sometimes to serious developments which we, and I hope they, are anxious to avoid."

"It would be better to settle this matter in accordance with the Assembly decisions of the United Nations than by the promotion of a civil war or in any recognition of the Markos Junta."

"If we accept the Assembly decision in other matters, we should accept it in the case of Greece."

"I say no more except this—that it is dangerous in international affairs to play with fire." (Applause.)

Referring to the war of nerves and pressure brought upon weaker nations, the Foreign Secretary said that attempts to settle international affairs by these methods made agreement difficult, if not impossible. Propaganda was not a contribution to the settlement of international problems.

Concerning Iraq, the Foreign Secretary said: "Neither I nor the Iraq Prime Minister would have put our signatures to any document,

which ignored the natural aspirations of Iraq."

"I assure our Iraqi friends that we intend to face the problems common to us and Iraq, whether they are problems of defence or social or economic developments."

"I hope this treaty, which has been worked out with much care, will serve as a model for the development of a Middle East defence arrangement."

One feature of Mr Bevin's review was the situation as regards Trans-Jordan. Mr Bevin said he was discussing the new situation which had arisen as to Trans-Jordan. The Transjordan Prime Minister, Emir Faisal, would be here at the beginning

(Continued on Page 4)

A Million Workers May Strike

FOOD SHORTAGE PROTESTS GROW

Mysberg's Testimony

Shanghai, Jan. 23.—The amount of currency found at the American brokerage firm of Abis and Company last year represented cash securities and was not used by the Company in transactions of buying and selling. Mr Frederick Mysberg, the 55-year-old manager of the concern, stated in the Shanghai High Court yesterday afternoon during his trial.

Mr Mysberg, who was sentenced to one year's imprisonment last year for alleged violation of the government emergency regulations banning foreign currency and gold dealings, further told the Court that the main business of the company was the selling and buying of telegraphic transfers and demand drafts.—Reuter.

Munich, Jan. 22.—An emergency meeting of the Bavarian Cabinet was called tonight as the general strike affecting nearly 1,000,000 workers threatened to paralyse three-quarters of the United States Zone of Germany tomorrow.

A "more food" strike call was made by the Bavarian Trade Union Council after the Bavarian Government had rejected their "anti-food hoarding" programme.

The stoppage was planned to begin at 11 p.m. GMT tonight and to last 24 hours.

Trade union officials said the strike was intended as a warning to the government "who have failed to carry out the laws and regulations created for alleviating economic distress," and as a warning to black marketers and food speculators.

The strike will affect all German workers except those employed by the Military Government, or in positions essential to public health and safety.

The Council originally intended to call a three-day strike but modified it when Bavarian Government officials agreed to reconsider the anti-hoarding programme at the State Legislature meeting on January 27.

Railway passenger and goods traffic will stop throughout Bavaria at 1 a.m. local time tomorrow, Herr Lorenz Hagen, President of the Bavarian Trade Unions Association, said tonight.

Military Government traffic will not be affected.—Reuter.

BAD DISTRIBUTION

Washington, Jan. 22.—The United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation announced yesterday the launching of a "three front attack on the problems of food supply and nutrition in Southeast Asia."

Reporting the opening on February 23 of a series of meetings in Baguio, Philippines, the announcement declared: "It is hoped that action growing out of the conference will represent a long step forward in overcoming the critical rice situation and overall food situation in Asia, where one half of the world's population is concentrated and where the daily struggle for food has always been a major consideration of the greater part of its population."

The meeting will concentrate on the separate problems of nutrition, fisheries and rice. It is hoped that one of the main results of the conference will be a "worldwide rice conservation campaign."

AVOIDING RICE LOSSES

The announcement pointed out that pests, diseases and shipping carelessness have caused losses in rice and added: "It is expected that the conservation campaign, based around infestation controls, better methods of shipping and other similar measures, will result in redeeming much of this unnecessary waste."

Another subject to be discussed will be the establishment of an international organisation for rice, which would promote increased rice production, improve marketing and trade and give general guidance in the development of agriculture programmes.

Other subjects to be considered are the desirability of extending rice allocations, international distribution of fertilisers, machinery and other requisites and a review of the nature and amount of aid needed by rice-producing nations.—Reuter.

Although this compares badly with the peak production reached at the end of November, it is considerably better than the figure for the same period last year when the daily production was only 220,000 tons.

Neither Allied nor German coal officials are unduly worried by reports that miners in some areas may join in the next wave of protest strikes against the hunger rations here today.

The daily production in the past fortnight has shown a very slight rise and now stands at just under 257,000 tons.

Although this compares badly with the peak production reached at the end of November, it is considerably better than the figure for the same period last year when the daily production was only 220,000 tons.

Neither Allied nor German coal officials are unduly worried by reports that miners in some areas may join in the next wave of protest strikes against the hunger rations here today.

The average miner is receiving rations a good deal better than most Ruhr workers and the miners' union leaders, who have set themselves completely against strike action, still have control over their union members.—Reuter.

West Indies Collapse In First Test Match

Bridgetown, Barbados, Jan. 22.—The West Indies team was dismissed for 296 in their first innings in the first cricket Test match which continued here today, and England, in reply, had scored 150 for three wickets by the close of play.—Reuter.

INDIA'S PROSPECTS

Adelaide, Jan. 22.—Only a few days ago, the Indian cricket team was in Hobart and on one occasion there was snow on Mount Wellington. The temperature was so low it seemed that the South Pole had shifted to the estuary of the River Derwent.

By contrast, when they stepped from a plane at Mount Gambier today, the temperature was 110 degrees.

The plane buckled somewhat against a 60-mile per hour north wind and a dust haze hung over Adelaide. The Indians saw bush fires from the plane.

The Weather Bureau stated today that there is no likelihood of rain but anticipated that the temperature will be around 80 or 90 degrees during the Test which begins tomorrow.

This is not unsuitable to the Indians who have experienced so much depressing damp cold. The pitch is likely to be typical of the Adelaide January Tests and only slow bowlers will be able to make the ball turn during the first two days.

The city is full of visitors and good crowds are expected.

The position on paper is that if India can win the next two Tests—a colossal task only to be achieved if all batsmen reproduced their highest form and if catches are held—she can end the struggle for the rubber on even terms.—Reuter.

THEIR OWN FAULT

Adelaide, Jan. 22.—Touching on the Indian cricket team's tour during a speech at a Legacy Club luncheon today, Dan Bradman said the weather and the bad luck experienced (Continued on Page 4)

SHOWING
TO-DAY

KING'S

At 2.30, 5.15,
7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

J. ARTHUR RANK PRESENTS
MARGARET LOCKWOOD
PATRICIA ROC
DENNIS PRICE
BASIL SYDNEY · DERMOT WALSH



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"TO-NIGHT and EVERY NIGHT"
in Technicolor—A Columbia Picture—At Reduced Prices

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QUEEN'S

at 2.30, 5.15,
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DICK HAYMES
HARRY JAMES in

DO YOU LOVE ME

in Technicolor

CENTRAL

& **ALHAMBRA**

DAILY AT 2nd, 5th, 7th & 9th P.M.

DAILY AT 2nd, 5th, 7th & 9th P.M.

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AN ADVENTURE WITHOUT PARALLEL

Gary Cooper

IN A STORY MORE WONDERFUL,
IN A ROLE MORE DANGEROUS
THAN ANY HE'S EVER PLAYED!

"CLOAK
AND
DAGGER"

PRODUCED BY
UNITED STATES PICTURES
FOR WARNER BROS.

DIRECTED BY
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SCREEN PLAY BY ALBERT HAYES AND ERIC LARSEN, JR.

ORIGINAL STORY BY ROBIN MOORE AND JOHN LARSEN · MUSIC BY MAX STEIN



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DIALOGUE IN MANDARIN

FIRST PART

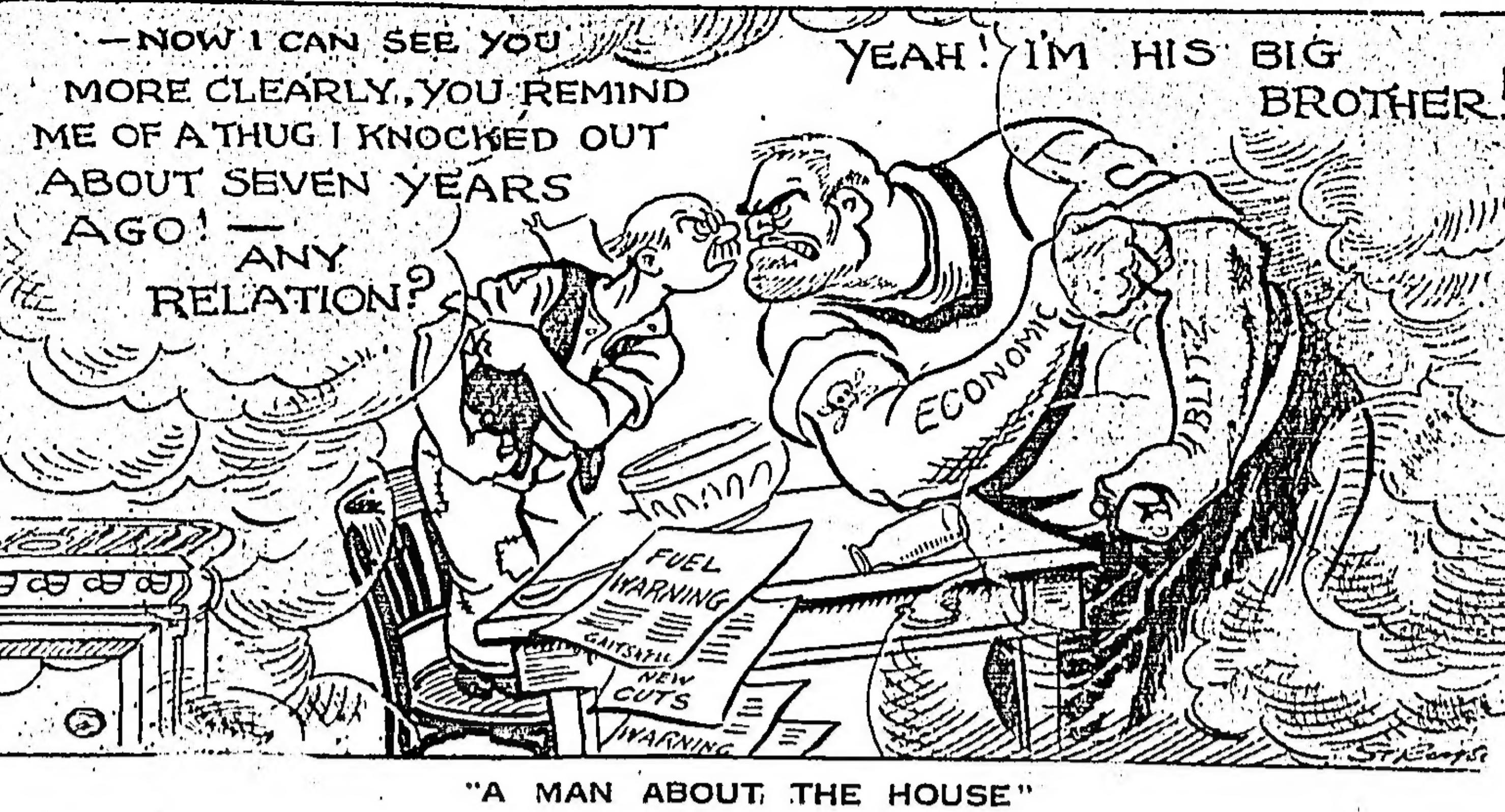
"EIGHT WAR-TORN
YEARS"

DAILY AT 12.00 NOON,
2.30 & 7.15 P.M.

SECOND PART

"THE DAWN"

DAILY AT 5.00 & 9.30 P.M.



How Long Must This Tragedy Go On

BY SIDNEY RODIN

In the newspaper on January 3 it merely said: "Three British Army corporals were shot dead by Arabs in Palestine." Today three homes—or more—mourn them.

The graves of those three British corporals will have been dug by their comrades—without Jewish or Arab aid—but as far as you and I are concerned they will remain nameless, and soon forgotten.

There is, indeed, little time to think about three men when every day brings news of more of our soldiers murdered because they tried to prevent a Jew or an Arab killing each other.

But if you forget, reflect on the fact that the next of kin of these three corporals will have opened the customary War Office telegram announcing the death of a son or a young husband.

Almost boys

There may be a sweetheart to be told. The vast bulk of our 65,000 troops in Palestine are little more than boys, sent there after less than a year in the Army.

There may even be little children to mourn a father, for we are—wasting—veterans—as well as boy soldiers in Palestine.

Can you feel the shame and burning indignation of those who loved them when all the time they knew, and the soldiers knew, that they were not going to die to save Britain, nor to save anything cherished in their hearts?

If death was to be their reward for duty it was to come through being caught in a clash between racial fanatics, with which Britain is not concerned and in which Britain should long since have ceased to be involved.

These corporals were really the victims of a politicians' wrangle haggled over in safe and comfortable New York.

Their deaths merely brought three spasms of joy to Ben Hecht's heart.

Due to delay

Up to November 29 the three corporals and their comrades in Palestine, some of whom will die in their turn, were there because neither the British Government nor the United Nations could make up their minds what to do about Palestine.

From January 1, 1947, to November 29, 78 of them were

killed and 276 injured by Jewish murderers.

On November 29, UNO decided to partition Palestine.

Unholy war flamed at once between Arabs and Jews. In the 35 days that have elapsed so far another 21 British soldiers have been killed and 63 wounded.

This systematic murdering, the British Government has decreed, must go on until well into May.

At least 100 more British mothers may expect to be bereaved by then, and another 300 will be saddened by the news of their sons lying wounded in hospital.

That estimate of casualties is based on the present rate at which the fanatics' bombs or bullets find their mark in British bodies.

Heavier toll

But all the indications are that the toll of British lives will mount faster than ever. The crisis is "hotting up" with every passing day.

What were these men like who die so tragically?

Some weeks ago 20-year-old Private Kenneth Eric Wilkins, of Marshbrook-road, Pypehays, Birmingham, was fit and well with the 2nd Battalion Warwickshire Regiment in Jerusalem.

On November 15, terrorists shot him. Mortally wounded, he lay in hospital while the War Office rushed his mother out to Palestine by air.

He was dead when she reached his bedside.

Tomorrow some other British wife or mother may be flying out to keep another tryst with death.

On November 14, 12 parents were flown out to British soldiers lying dangerously ill in Jerusalem from wounds received in Stern Gang attacks.

Man on guard

At 11 o'clock on Christmas night a shot rang out in Tel Aviv, and Craftsman Dennis H. Pickering, a 20-year-old R.E.M.E. man, of Wattville-road, Handsworth, Birmingham, fell dead.

He had been on guard protecting the lives and property of Tel-Aviv citizens when an assassin squeezed the trigger.

That same night Private Daniel Gallacher, of the R.A.C., just 21, and the only son of Mrs. Gallacher, of Pollokshaws-road, Glasgow, was shot dead when the Stern Gang thugs raided a Tel-Aviv cafe.

He had been in Palestine two years.

Mrs. H. J. Newton, of Sprucehills-road, Walthamstow, is another British mother whose Christmas joy was turned to grief. Her son, Constable Frederick Thomas Newton, 21-year-old Palestine policeman, was killed by a Jewish bomb. Newton had just passed his Arabic test as an interpreter after two years' service in Palestine.

Newton had been a Boy Scout, a keen A.T.C. cadet, and an aircraft worker with a local firm before he was called up.

His father is a porter at Walthamstow Town Hall.

Private Anthony Kenyon, of the South Lancashire Regiment, was only 19. He was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. John Kenyon, of Snowden-avenue, Flixton, Manchester.

He ran out with a Bren gun to defend an officers' club from a terrorist attack when he was mortally wounded.

Blown up

William Murray, 21-year-old private of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, had only 15 weeks of his three years' service to complete when he was blown up by a land mine.

Five days earlier his brother Thomas died at their Glasgow home in Stamford-street.

Just before he was killed by a Jew, Private John Kane, of Port Glasgow, wrote to his father: "Of all jobs to get, this is the worst."

Sergeant Reginald Hammond, of the Palestine Police C.I.D., whose home is at Navarino-road, Dalston, E.8, was on the eve of returning home to be married for Christmas when he was fatally wounded outside a Jerusalem cafe—shot in the back by an unknown murderer.

Death lurks on any road in Palestine.

One day in October an Army truck was driving down a road in Jerusalem. Terrorists had mind the road.

The truck was blown up, killing Lance-Corporal Dennis Higginbottom, Royal Ulster Rifles, of Queen's-road, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs. He was only 20, and leaves a widowed mother.

How long?

How long are the people of Britain to tolerate this cruel and unnecessary slaughter of their young men? For how long must we as a nation bear this terrible burden?

Authority says until May. It has moved a little by promising that the evacuation date might be advanced.

Public opinion in Britain reaches such a height of passion that our Government—and all the other Governments involved in this tragedy of procrastination and delay—moves with some of the swiftness of the bullets of death.

We should get our troops out of the hell of Palestine with the same speed as we got them out of the hell of Dunkirk.

Is it stores and equipment that are delaying us? Are these more valuable in official eyes than life itself?

Better help them and make a bonfire of them than that one more British boy should go to his death for their preservation.

The whole lot of them isn't worth one life.

BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

THERE was a Sultan whose name I forgot, in the great days of the Ottoman Empire, who used to supervise the bathing of his wives, and insist on the attendant bug scrubbing their faces and necks.

This was probably the origin of the phrase "Washing his dirty women in public."

Old days in Ahahaland

The Ahahas build their mud kraals in this way. The top part is held up in the air by chieftains while the bottom part is put into place. If the one does not fit neatly to the other, they begin again. Only wet mud is used, as being more malleable, and the kraal subsides before it is dried by the sun, so that when it is dry, nobody can get inside it, and another is made at once. The witch doctors supervise the construction of the kraals, shouting prophecies about the imminent collapse of the wet mud. And when a newly built kraal has subsided, they stand on the site, howling imprecations at the moon. For all building is done by night, to prevent the mud drying too quickly.

Lullaby for a snoring cabman

Tread softly, honest burghers.
As round his bed you go,
In the gullies of his nostrils.
The winds of slumber blow.

Refrain:
Hushaby hushaby, old cabman.
Hushaby hushaby.

The Plotwick election

MR. IVAN RUSHER (P.T.U.) and M. his election agent, Mr. Joseph Cremlin, have been knocked all of a heap by the re-emergence of the Contingent. It is feared that the electors of Plotwick may not believe that the Progressive Trade Union Party is "only Liberal form of the Balkan Christian Social Democratic People's Party." Some think that Sue could have the seat for the asking if he could make up his mind to stand. But he is so wrapped up in his Society for General Purposes that he says he has no time for politics.

Bravo, Mr. Norpie

MR. ARTHUR NORPIE, of St. Neots, claims to be the first man to have stood inside a large soap-bubble, blown by two men from a big clay pipe. Mr. Norpie had to crouch and when he moved, his arm touched the side of the bubble, which burst at once. Asked to describe his experience, Mr. Norpie said modestly: "There was nothing to it." But what a victory for private enterprise!

Sky's the limit at UNESCO!

by MICHAEL WILSON

PARIS.

The last members of UNESCO's 150-strong delegation to the Mexico City conference have returned to Paris and their headquarters in the Hotel Majestic. They are, in their own words, "tired but successful."

They have voted themselves some £2,000,000 pocket money—about £250,000 more than they had to spend last year. And to celebrate this additional expense account they have decided to give themselves a New Year's present—in face lifting.

In other words, the headquarters building, an hotel which the French Government found a white elephant for many prewar years, is to be repainted and decorated to the tune of £20,000.

Mexico City was the scene of the "tiring but successful" budget labours of these 150 delegates and secretaries. Champagne cost them £6 5s, a bottle; whisky only £2; but brandy £4, in the leading night-clubs. Josephine Baker could be heard and seen at the El Patio. The Intime and Minuits were slightly cheaper.

Allowances

The delegates were allowed between £3 and £3 15s per day living allowance. Nevertheless some delegates spent more than £2,000 on entertaining "important guests."

In between these periods of entertainment of Government officials (who were to agree to the budget increases) and journalists (who were to write favourably of them),

the UNESCO delegates allocated their 1948 funds.

Cheapest of all was probably the most essential—a copyright agreement which is to cost a mere £7,000, and could be settled by any newspaper publisher.

Most expensive was Mass Communications, costing £230,400, of which £6,653 is for the "Removal of Obstacles to the Free Flow of Information."

Not only is the 1948 programme the most expensive ever, but the "junket" of the UNESCO delegates to Mexico City proved their most expensive outing. In 1946 it cost £37,500 to hold the meeting in Paris; last year it cost £107,500—or approximately six percent of the total budget (£1,920,000). This year's estimate is £78,400 for the conference in Beirut.

UNESCO is not only expensive to the world's taxpayers, but it is top-heavy. According to the official figures, projects in 1948 are to cost £807,240, but the administration of these projects is to cost more £1,240,000.

Ideas costs

Approval has been given for a New Ideas Bureau, which is to cost £90,000. This will pay for articles, books, films (etc.)—and this word "elector" is an important part of every UNESCO programme.

In UNESCO language "the Director-General is authorised to hold a conference on the Free Flow of Ideas."

A panel of experts to study fundamental education will cost only £4,000, but the administration of this will cost £45,000.

PHOTOSTRIPE SERIAL—No. 17

HOW A HOLLYWOOD STAR IS BORN *

SYNOPSIS:

Catherine was supposed to be the "voice" for "The Blonde" when she sang her number, but something went wrong. To get out of her dilemma "The Blonde" pulls a fainting act, in Bob Hope's arms.



Backstage, Director George Marshall gives direction to Frank Faylen, Kirby and "The Blonde" for the "revival" scene. It is during this scene that Faylen discovers that "The Blonde" has sufficiently regained her strength, which she pretended to lose, and is ready to try the song again.

BEAUTY ARTS
By LOIS LEEDS

Posed by Joan Fontaine for Lois Leeds.

Here are makeup tips straight from Hollywood.

STAR SHINE!

Hollywood says that there are many ways to cover defects by camera makeup which are useless to women in ordinary life. In the first place they would be obvious in ordinary light and second, it requires a

makeup artist to do the job every time.

If you have some feature which is not good then accent your best feature. If you have a good mouth, call attention to it by unusual but becoming shades of rouge. A good mouth and eyes will cause the beholder to pay less attention to a nose which is not so good. However, all makeup should be kept as natural as possible. Any exaggerations on a face which has imperfections will only make them stand out.

A too-wide nose can be somewhat minimized by using dark powder along the sides of the nose and a lighter one down the centre. A long nose can be made to appear shorter by darkening the tip and leaving the upper part lighter. Shadows of the same powder base on too-wide jaws help a great deal. These tricks are better for evening makeup and are less noticeable than in the daytime.

Contrary to popular notion, makeup, including eyeshadow, is not too artificial for daytime use if properly applied. Even a minimum of eyeshadow makes small eyes look larger and often enhances their color and brilliance.

It may sound paradoxical, but a girl who has too-prominent eyes can make them appear less prominent by applying the correct shade of eyeshadow. In the case of prominent eyes, the white upper lids act as reflectors, catching the light from walls, buildings, etc. Toning down this whiteness of the eyelids softens the reflection of light and thus reduces the prominence of the eyes.

The New Look in the cry of the fashion world! It means smaller waistlines, higher bosoms, sloping shoulders, more hips and longer skirts. You will need a going over by your corsetiere and a good mirror for a long look at YOU!

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"We've been here twenty minutes—something's got to be done about automobile production!"

Meanwhile, Bob Hope has started another act with the harmonica team of the Mulcays, Jim and Miltred. Backstage, Kirby is consoling "The Blonde," saying that Catherine is now hidden under a table in the audience with an off-stage microphone and

she can go on with the act, going through the motions of doing the song on the stage while Catherine's beautiful voice will be heard over the loudspeakers in the Variety Club show's audience. (To be continued tomorrow)

Doctor Erred For Love Of His Young Wife

A grey-haired doctor, four times convicted of drug offences, stood before the General Medical Council in London recently as it heard of his "tremendous love" for his young wife and his desire to ease her "tragic pain."

His name is Dr Kenneth Graham-Wrigley, and he practices in Huddersfield. He is 53.

After hearing the story of "a man harassed to death by his wife's pain," the Council postponed judgment for 12 months.

He was asked to appear then with testimonials to his conduct. This

usually means that the doctor's name is not erased from the medical register. Meanwhile, he may continue to practise.

Dr. Wrigley's solicitor, Mr. David J. Cartwright, made a moving appeal

Four Convictions

He admitted, said the solicitor, four convictions for obtaining 23 tablets of the morphine drug, Omnopon, from Huddersfield chemists.

His wife, aged 27 (a former ballerina who injured her spine in a fall) suffered great pain.

"This doctor was distraught," said Mr. Cartwright. "He was suffering very acutely owing to the suffering of his wife, to whom he is very devoted, and she to him."

"Here is a man with an unblemished record. He is before you for a mere thing of 12—the cost of the tablets—and I can only put it down to his distraught frame of mind."

"Silly Mistake"

The rows of eminent doctors serving on the Council listened intently and glanced at the distinguished-looking man with iron-grey hair as they heard Mr. Cartwright say:

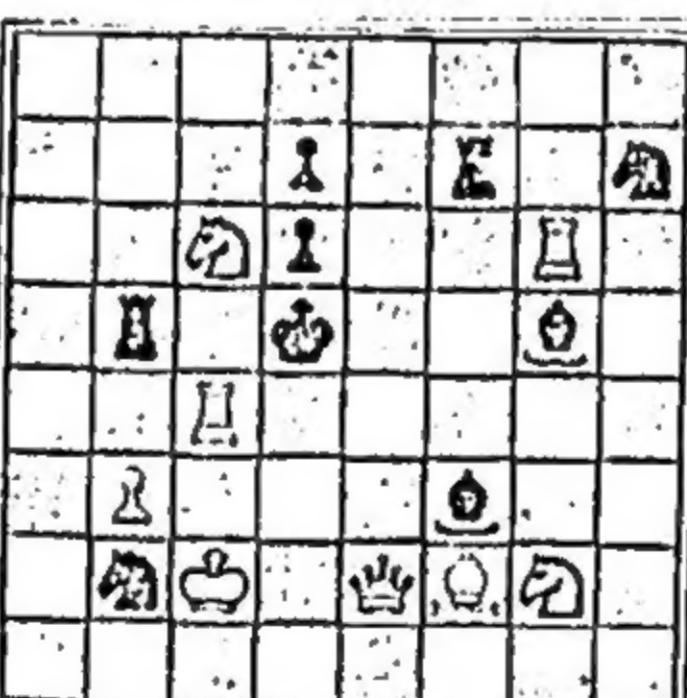
"Dr. Wrigley has made a mistake and nobody realises it more than he. Would it not be clearly a double punishment if his name were erased from the register?"

"Give this man the opportunity of leaving today with no further stigma on his name, to continue his good work and to wipe out a very silly mistake—so simply done, but done because of a tremendous love for his wife."

CHESS PROBLEM

By W. W. WALLIS

Black to move



Solution to yesterday's problem:
1. B—Q6; any: 2. Q, B, or K mates

PRETTIEST ZOO BABY

Prettiest "baby" animal seen in the London Zoo is Judy, the baby llama born in November. Llamas calves usually wear patches of brown on their coats. Judy is exceptional. Her fleecy coat is snowy-white, her sole touch of "colour" a black muzzle.

She lives in one of the park paddocks with her mother, June, and father, Tommy, and a more united family would be hard to find.

When June feels her infant's safety is menaced, she invariably calls up Tommy to deal with the emergency.

The other day when June and Judy were out in the paddock, a dog approached the fence. June called imperiously to her mate, who was taking a nap in the shed.

Next moment Tommy came prancing out and charged the dog, which fled, yelping.

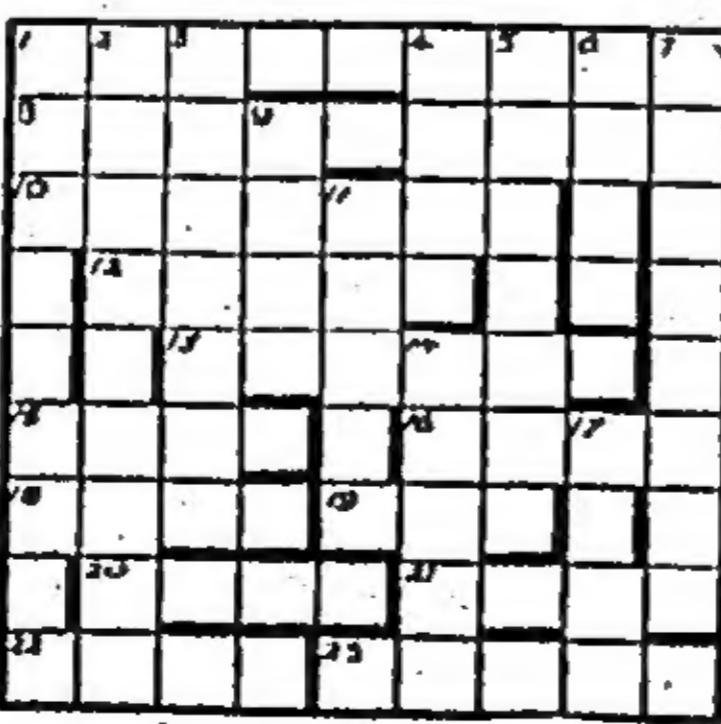
Rupert and the Big Bang—24



When he has lit the big squib Rupert gives it a matched back to his father. "This is no new idea of yours, Rupert," says Mr. Bear gently. "Do you really think it will burn long enough to set light to a wet pile?" The squib fizzes and splutters merrily, then, without any warning, it explodes with a terrific bang, bits of the wet pile are flung all over the garden again, and Rupert and his father are sent staggering backwards with the bang.

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CROSSWORD



Mercy Ship May Be Fined

Long Beach, Calif., Jan. 22.—The USS Golden Bear sails today for San Diego for final loading before beginning a mercy voyage to carry milk to hungry children in Greece, Italy, and France.

While 300 tons of powdered and condensed milk are being loaded here, United States Customs officials at San Francisco said the ship is subject to at least \$1,000 fines for not properly clearing the port there.

Governor Earl Warren of California, who accompanied the ship from the north, said he personally would pay if the fines were not lifted. —United Press.

Chinese Exports Up In Value

Nanking, Jan. 22.—China's exports for the month of November showed a gain of almost 200 percent in Chinese dollar value over October, according to the Chinese Maritime Customs figures, which also revealed a drop of imports for the first time in 1947.

November exports totalled more than CN\$1,500,000,000, compared with the October figure of CN\$530,000,000.

Imports for the same period were slightly more than CN\$1,500,000,000 in November compared with CN\$746,000,000 in October, the first drop in CNC value in 1947.

The main importer of China products continued to be the United States, which imported CN\$400,000,000 worth. The next biggest China products users are Hongkong with CN\$335,000,000 and India with CN\$9,000,000.

The United States continued in November to be the best seller to China. Chinese imports from the United States in November were valued at CN\$788,000,000, followed by imports from India valued at CN\$239,000,000, and from Britain CN\$123,000,000. —United Press.

EXPLORATION OF W. CHINA**Milton Reynolds Worries Nanking**

Nanking, Jan. 22.—Chinese Government and Chinese scientific circles today are making preparations to help Milton Reynolds in his planned air exploration of Western China mountains, but at the same time they are viewing the whole project with some misgivings.

Chinese scientists who have been warned by the Foreign Office that they might be called upon for assistance are not at all clear what Reynolds wants to explore.

Dr Suh Pen-tung, Director of the Academia Sinica, who heads the Chinese committee charged with the duty of helping Reynolds, told the United Press that he does not exactly know what are the objectives of the Reynolds' expedition. He said he had read press reports about his trying to find the source of the Yellow River, the Yellow River gorges and mapping the highest mountain peak in the Anni Machin range.

Chinese Discoveries

But, he said, Chinese geologists already have located the source of the Yellow River and discovered no great gorges along the Yellow River. Besides, he said, the highest peak in the Anni Machin range is only 19,000 feet, which is much lower than Mount Everest. He said this peak is located in Chinghai Province.

He said he called a committee meeting yesterday to discuss how to help Reynolds but the decision was withheld pending clarification from Reynolds. He suggested that an agreement between Reynolds and the Chinese Government might have been concluded specifying how Chinese scientists should co-operate with Reynolds and how materials gained from the expedition should be disposed of.

Safety Factor

The Foreign Office said the Government welcomes the Reynolds expedition, but was wary about the safety of the expedition members, pointing out the difficulties of rescue work in the case of plane mishaps.

The National Defence Ministry is said to be worrying about topographical secrets and would like to know exactly what parts of China's unknown west is covered by the Reynolds expedition.

All efforts to contact Reynolds and Bradford H. Washburn, who arrived here to make preliminary arrangements, for comment on China's misgivings failed today. —United Press.

INDIA-PAKISTAN REFUGEES:**COLD AND PESTILENCE CAUSE NEW AGONIES**

New Delhi, Jan. 23.—Hunger, pestilence and bitter winter cold in Northern India and Pakistan are inflicting new agonies upon millions of refugees driven from their homes in the two Dominions by fierce communal fighting.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Minister of Public Health, said casualties from those heavy, but that "worse yet, the combination of malnutrition and exposure means heavy losses in the future, especially from tuberculosis."

Statistical reporting of death and disease is so sketchy that the woman Cabinet member said: "It is impossible to calculate the total losses that have occurred. They are certainly very heavy, but I know of no one who has been able to consolidate statistical information that would tell the story."

Between them, the two Dominions have the problem of resettling an officially estimated 12,000,000 displaced persons—Hindus and Sikhs who fled from Pakistan, and Mohammedans who fled from India, to escape annihilation at the hands of mobs which in 90 days killed more than 350,000 persons.

In the damp cold of the Indian and Pakistan winter, these refugees are a miserable lot, huddled wherever they can find a semblance of shelter. There are literally multitudes of these camps in both Dominions, where national and provincial governments give the refugee varying degrees of help.

Dispatches, mostly based on reports from local leaders, have told sketchy stories of the hundreds and thousands who have died of disease and exposure, but have not attempted to give a full picture.

Bubonic plague, cholera, smallpox, pneumonia, various forms of dysentery common to India, tuberculosis, and "fever"—the all-inclusive term used to describe undiagnosed ailments in this part of the world—are acknowledged officially to be prevalent in and about the scores of refugee camps in the Punjab section and Delhi province.

Winter Cold

Winter temperatures in the northern areas hover at or near freezing point. Flimsy tents, mostly overcrowded, provide up to what shelter is available. Tens of thousands of refugees escaped with little more than the light summer clothing they wore. Any old rag is a prized possession about a refugee camp.

The daily sick call is an amazing sight, usually on an assembly line basis. Unskilled but friendly foreign, Indian and Pakistani women tend the overburdened doctors and nurses.

Doctors and hospital care are only for those in worst condition. Both governments are swamped by burdens they never anticipated and which both frankly concede they lack resources to meet. —Associated Press.

Khan's Speech Assailed

Lake Success, Jan. 22.—Sir Zafrullah Khan's five and a half hour speech, in which Pakistan's case was laid before the Security Council last week, was assailed by an Indian delegate today for its "irrelevance to the subject under debate," and for the "cleverness of its distortion of facts."

Mr. M. C. Setalvad, Bombay jurist, replying for India to the attacks made against India by the Pakistan Foreign Minister in the debate on Kashmir, declared:

Root Cause

Mr. Setalvad asked the Council to contrast the tranquillity which now prevails in the territory of the Indian Union with the spirit of lawlessness and murder and massacre, rampant even today in Western Punjab and the Sind."

"The root cause of these massacres and killings, and of the brutal unmentionable crimes, is to be found in the continuous preaching of hatred of one community by Moslem leaders for a number of years.

"This reprehensible propaganda was essential to, and inseparable from, the ideology on which the Moslem League founded itself. The Moslem masses have been continuously fed and nurtured on this doctrine of hatred, and their fanaticism has been excited with cries of the Moslem religion and culture being endangered.

"It was inevitable that mass disorder should break out. It began with an orgy of killing and detestable crime, in Calcutta, by the Moslems, and resulted in an equally violent retaliation by the Sikhs and non-Moslems in Calcutta.

"This was in August, 1946. Since then this story has repeated itself in various parts of Bengal, Bihar, the Punjab, and elsewhere. In broad outline, the fury and disorder was to begin with, let loose by the Moslems."

Accusation Of Genocide

Mr. Setalvad charged that in some cases the murder, looting, arson and other crimes allegedly committed by Moslems were "acquiefced in. If not encouraged, by some Moslems in high authority."

Referring to the accusations of genocide against India, Mr. Setalvad added: "Only a few days ago, Mahatma Gandhi started a fast in order that harmony may be restored between Hindus and Sikhs on the one hand and Moslems on the other, principally in Delhi and the area surrounding it."

"Aged and frail as he is, he risked his life for the purpose of bringing home to the Hindus and Sikhs in these provinces of the Indian Union."

"Is not this single fact sufficient to prove that the allegation, that the Government of the Indian Union is out to exterminate Moslems, is a lie?"

"It is equally important to note that while there has been a large movement of population between certain provinces of India and Pakistan, from West Punjab and

to the seven points which he wished them to agree to.

"Can it seriously be suggested that the Government of my country, which acknowledges the leadership of Mr. Gandhi, could ever plan or adopt as a policy, the extermination of the Moslems?"

To Confuse Issue

"I maintain that this theory of genocide, so fantastically put forward, is not worthy of serious consideration. The responsibility for these most unfortunate occurrences which led to the loss of so many lives and such deplorable crime, lies on the heads of those who in order to further their policies, deliberately preached all over the country the doctrine of communal hatred—men who now occupy responsible positions in the government which the honourable delegate of Pakistan represents."

Mr. Setalvad argued that the answer lied on behalf of Pakistan by Sir Zafrullah Khan before the Security Council was "merely in order to confuse what we regard as a very clear issue. That issue, broadly speaking, is whether in reference to the invasion of the state of Jammu and Kashmir by the tribesmen and others, Pakistan has failed to discharge its obligations as a friendly neighbouring state to India in the manner which we have alleged." —Reuter.

WEST INDIES COLLAPSE

(Continued From Page 1)

performed by the Indians was

"The Australian Board of Control had asked the Indians to cover the wicket at my instigation," Don Bradman said, "because I thought wet wickets would affect their chances and also the tour finances. They refused and this has probably cost them thousands of pounds." —Reuter.

CERDAN'S NEXT FIGHT

Paris, Jan. 22.—Marcel Cerdan, the French and European middle-weight boxing champion, will probably fight Bos Murphy, New Zealand middleweight, in Paris if Murphy beats Vince Hawkins, the British champion, in the British Empire title-fight in London on January 26.

Murphy's manager said he had received a good offer from the Palais des Sports, Paris, for a May 10 fight between Cerdan and Hawkins. —Reuter.

Four Deaths Caused By Faulty Equipment

Colton, California, Jan. 22.—Faulty equipment was blamed for the explosion which killed four men of a blasting crew in a cement quarry. Their bodies were blown to bits by it.

A spokesman said an automatic powder loading machine, which feeds blasting powder into the seams of rocks, apparently exploded ahead of time. —United Press.

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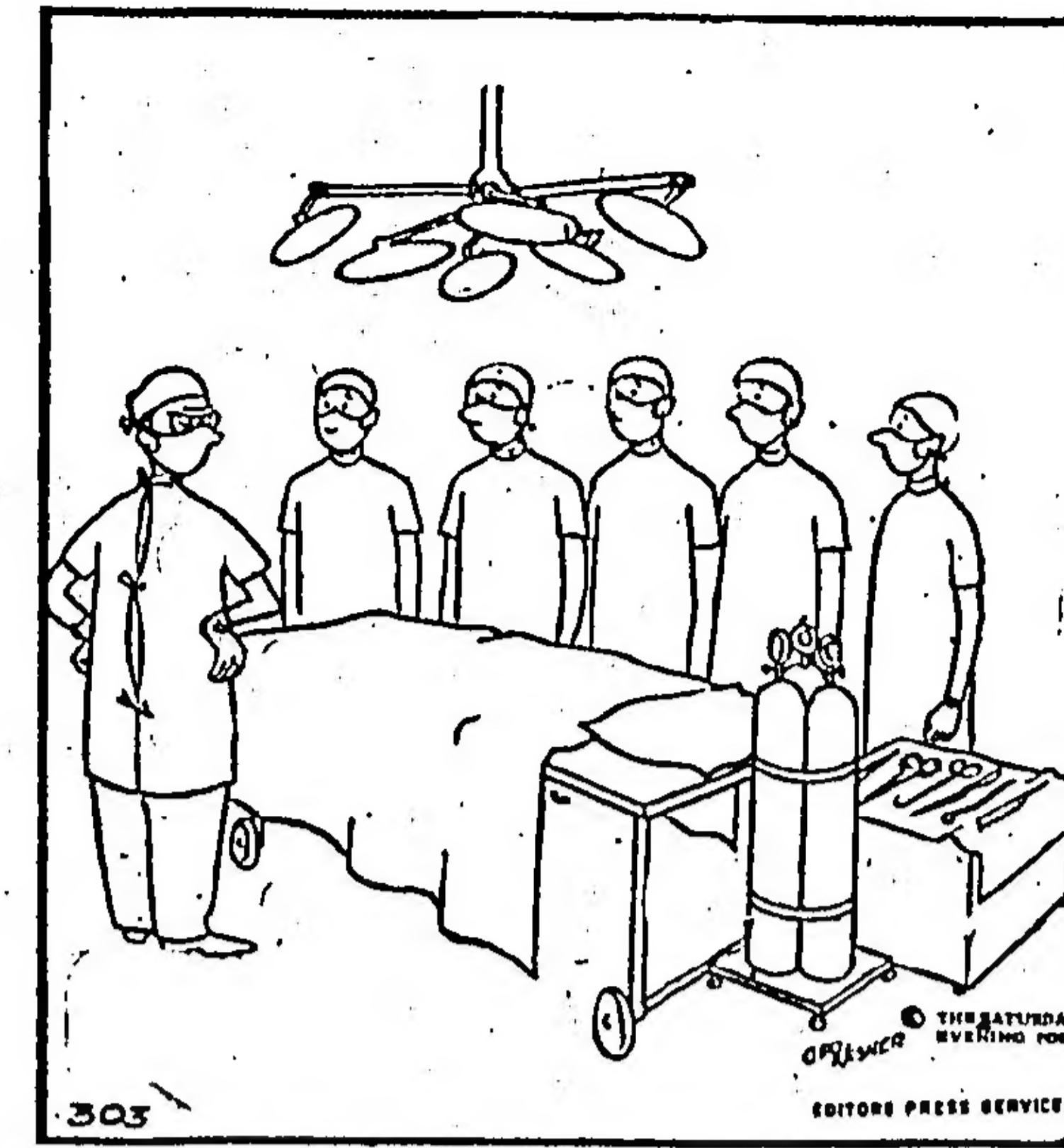
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"It is equally important to note that while there has been a large movement of population between certain provinces of India and Pakistan, from West Punjab and



"Come now—one of you is the patient!"

Bao Dai Increases Bargaining Stakes

Paris, Jan. 22.—The return to Indo-China of the French High Commissioner, M. Emile Bollaert, after his exhaustive talks with the ex-Emperor of Annam, Bao Dai, in Geneva, marks a new stage in the long-drawn-out attempts on the part of the French Government to re-establish peace in Indo-China.

The negotiations with the ex-Emperor have not resulted in the speedy results which certain quarters predicted, but at the same time they appear to have prepared the ground for a gradual evolution towards a state of affairs in which French interests and Indo-Chinese national aspirations can hope to find common satisfaction.

War weariness is spreading increasingly through the three provinces of Tonkin, Annam and Cochinchina, and the popularity of the Communist-Nationalist leader, Dr Ho Chi-minh, who declared war on France in December 1946, has steadily declined, according to reliable reports from Indo-China itself.

The military situation in the north, where the anti-French revolt broke out, is reported to have greatly improved in favour of the French; but this is to some extent offset by a worsening of the position in the rich food-supplying regions of Cochin-China, where guerrilla warfare has been increasing.

The French Government is prepared to grant the fullest Vietnamese independence compatible with Indo-China forming part of the French Union as defined under the French Constitution.

Vexed Question

On the vexed question of allowing Cochin-China to link up with Tonkin and Annam in a Vietnamese republic the French Government would probably be prepared to give the Nationalists full satisfaction, especially if the latter were represented by someone or some party whose signature to any agreement could be regarded as permanent.

Any question of treating with Dr. Ho Chi-minh seems to be completely excluded. His doctrinal position and other loyalties are, it is felt, Paris, bound to lead him to regard any agreement as purely temporary and opportunist, and as being merely a stepping stone to further demands.

This would definitely not be the case if an official agreement were signed with the ex-Emperor, Bao Dai, who is now enjoying a rest at his property at Cannes, south of France, where he is also having treatment by an eye specialist.

But any progress can be made with the ex-Emperor, he must first of all regain representative status in Indo-China.

This will require time and action on the part of his partisans at home. Various demonstrations in his favour have already taken place.

Catholic Support

He is supported by the 2,000,000 Catholics out of a total population of 20,000,000 and by other sects such as the Buddhist Cao-Daiists.

While the prospects of an eventual agreement are regarded in Paris as hopeful, and the general effect of French policy in Indo-China in the past two years has tended to re-establish French prestige, the diplomatic task facing the French is a delicate and subtle one.

The ex-Emperor, by the very fact of his greater moderation and fundamental friendliness towards France, has much better chance of getting more favourable terms from the French than Dr Ho Chi-minh ever had.

But at the same time, every time the negotiations reach a climax, the ex-Emperor tends to stiffen his position.

Two points on which the French Government is determined not to give way are those of independent Indo-Chinese diplomatic representation abroad, and on the right of the French Army to move freely inside Indo-China.

The French viewpoint is that under the French Union Constitution, all members of the Union—Indo-China included, if an agreement is reached—are Frenchmen, and therefore have the right to attain any official post or position in the Empire. This, the French consider, takes care of the diplomatic question.

J.N. Representation

For similar constitutional reasons, they could not admit the principle that any army forming part of the French Union should be excluded from any part of the Union.

At Geneva, it is understood, the ex-Emperor urged that the Vietnamese Republic should be represented independently at the United Nations.

This is a relatively new demand, and is an example of the increase of the stakes as the bargaining reaches its mature stage.

While the ex-Emperor has French support, it is also believed in Paris that he has the support of the United States, and it is not impossible that he may be tempted to play off one against the other during the coming months.

Meanwhile, it would be premature to expect any very rapid "solution" of the Indo-Chinese question. It still has to be proved that the ex-Emperor can re-establish himself in Indo-China, and this is a process, which, in the best of circumstances, must take some time.

There is talk in Paris official circles of General Charles Muñoz, the former French Resident General in Tonkin, replacing the present High Commissioner for Indo-China. M. Bollaert, but no official comment on this report is available. —Reuter.

Iraq Prime Minister Called Home

Baghdad, Jan. 22.—The Prime Minister of Iraq, Sayed Salem Jabr, now on his way home from Britain, where he signed the new 20-year Anglo-Iraqi treaty, has been summoned to Baghdad immediately, it was reported shortly after last night's announcement that Iraq did not intend to ratify the pact.